

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU,
Nov. 23, 1917—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Min. 69; Max. 78. Weather, clear.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS

	Cents	Dollars
90° Centrifugal No. 1, per lb. per ton	6.00	\$138.00
Price, Hawaiian basis...	6.00	\$138.00
Less previous quote	7.02	\$140.40

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4689

BRITONS CONTINUE TO TIGHTEN NOOSE AND NEAR CAMBRAI

Big Guns Fire Point Blank At Advancing Tanks But Are Captured By Infantry

SPLENDID COURAGE SHOWN

NEW YORK, November 23—(Associated Press)—In their drive to encircle Cambrai the British army of General Haig was still pushing forward last night and such rest as the Tommies were able to secure they took among the corpses of the enemy on the blood-soaked field of battle.

The British advance proceeds unchecked and its force is not spent. At only one point have the shattered Huns succeeded in recovering any ground from which they were driven and this was at Fontain Notre Dame, which was retaken by a counter, as announced in the official British report issued in London last night, which further said that with this one exception the gains made on Wednesday and a part of those made yesterday had been consolidated.

SPLENDID SPIRIT IS SHOWN

Yesterday's fighting was largely a repetition of the brave work and the irresistible dash of the Britons on Wednesday. Once more the tanks played a tremendous part in the conflict and swept forward over all obstacles, always sending terror ahead as they approached. Alongside and behind these came the infantry, while the cavalry participated in some brilliant engagements and brought several decisive victories to the British colors, slashing and sabring their way into the ranks of the enemy.

AIRCRAFT ASSIST ABLY

Breaking and lifting of the lowering clouds brought an opportunity for the air fleets to render valuable assistance yesterday. In this respect the Britons heavily outnumbered the Huns. Eleven British aircraft have failed to return while five German aircraft were seen to have been shot down.

A six-mile wedge has been driven through the Hun line to within two and a half miles of Cambrai extending from the south near Niergnias along the west and well to the north of the objective. The main German positions are threatened and Cambrai is being rapidly made untenable for the enemy. Up to last evening more than nine thousand prisoners had been brought in. The battle was still going on along both sides of the Escaut River.

BIG GUNS SHELL TANKS

By hand to hand fighting, preceded by the rumbling, thumping tanks the Britons stormed Flesquieres, on the Baupame-Cambrai road, two and a half miles west of Cambrai and near Marcoing. Here the Huns fired seven large guns, point blank, at short range on the approaching tanks. The encounter was terrific. The British infantry, cheering as they ran, dashed forward, captured all seven of the guns, killed the crew of three of the guns, while the other gun crews fled precipitately.

Similarly the Britons stormed and took Premy Chapelle at the point of the bayonet.

At Rumilly the cavalry especially distinguished itself. It dashed upon the German fortifications, sabred gunners as they stood, took the batteries and swept on madly into the streets of the town.

It is said that in this advance along a front of more than thirty miles on Wednesday and somewhat shortened yesterday, the British employed the services of 200 tanks, the largest number used in any engagement since Great Britain first introduced them.

GERMANS COUNTER AGAINST FRENCH

Facing the loss of further ground from the attacks of Wednesday and yesterday on the Aisne front, the Germans launched great counter attacks against the French in the latter's new positions, but each attack was repulsed with serious losses.

Berlin's official report yesterday said the battle between the British and Germans in the new sphere of activity southwest of Cambrai was continued. The enemy has not succeeded in breaking through the defense and has gained little ground beyond the front line.

Several of the British tanks which were in action have been shot to pieces.

On the western bank of the Escaut River the Germans have driven the British from Anneux and Fontain Notre Dame. On the east bank they have forced the British into their former positions south of Rumilly.

LONDON WILL CELEBRATE

London will celebrate the great victory of its brave sons under General Haig today. Bells will ring and chime joyfully and flags will flutter gaily from every housetop. In the churches there will be held services of thanks and it will be a day given over to praise and rejoicing.

DISLOYALTY PUNISHED WITH TAR FEATHER COAT

OSAKIS, Minnesota, November 22—(Associated Press)—For uttering disloyal remarks, one Stratemeyer, a naturalized American citizen, was treated to a coat of tar and feathers here last night. News of his traitorous utterances stirred citizens of this town to anger and he was seized and given the salutary punishment. He is of German extraction.

NEW OFFICIAL NAMED

BERLIN, November 22—(Associated Press)—Baron Stein has succeeded Schwaner Radopet as under-secretary of state.

PREMIER AGAIN RESIGNS

TOKIO, November 22—(Special to Nippo Jiji)—According to despatches from Peking, the Chinese premier, Dan-kia, has again tendered his resignation to President Hong Konehow. Oshichu has been appointed minister of the army department.

GERMAN OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH BOLSHEVIKI STAFF

"Peace Government" insists upon offering of Armistice and Disintegration of Country Appears To Be Progressing

NEW YORK, November 23—(Associated Press)—Officers of the German army are connected with those of the Bolshe-Viki staff is the common report in Petrograd, as told by David Soskice, the former secretary of Kerensky and who is now in Stockholm, whence he made his way after the downfall of the premier and his cabinet.

Determination that an armistice shall be sought is evidenced by the despatches that came through from Petrograd yesterday and last night. The peace party government, ordered General Bukhonia to open negotiations with the commanders of enemy armies for an immediate armistice. This he declined to do and was ordered deposed.

Insist on Armistice

Last night Lenin issued a proclamation directed to the army and navy in which he explained the deposition of Bukhonia, saying that it was because he had refused to offer an armistice and to ask the Allies to join in Russia's offer. He said that the strongest efforts of the revolutionary party would be directed to the maintenance of military discipline, and urged the cooperation of the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy in enforcing orders.

Despatches from the various embassies said that up to last night they had heard of no offer of any armistice.

Full control of Moscow by the Bolshe-Vikis is told in a despatch which came from Haparanda by way of Copenhagen. A Bolshe-Viki press agency in Petrograd said that all of Kerensky's forces had surrendered and a complete victory had been won in Moscow. The Ukrainians were said to have sent 150,000 troops against Kaidnes.

Bolshe-Vikis Cannot Last

David Soskice, Kerensky's secretary in an interview in Stockholm expressed the belief that the Bolshe-Vikis would be unable to maintain their power. He forecast their early fall and said that in his opinion the future government of Russia would not be forced to conclude a peace but there would be a plank in the platform that a demand be made upon the Allies that they again state their war aims.

Soskice attributes the final downfall of Kerensky to the misdirected humanitarianism which he showed to those who were engaged in railroad work.

Nation Disintegrating

Russia is breaking up politically. Commissioners representing the "Little Russians," or Ukrainians of South-east Russia, have succeeded in convincing the independence of Ukraine, and 300,000 Ukrainian troops who have been serving on the front are said to have been recalled.

It is reported that the military chief governor of Kiev has hastily departed. The duma, which has been sitting in Moscow, has dissolved. The mayor, who was threatened with arrest, is in hiding.

A breach in the soldiers and work men's delegates council of a country-wide scope is threatened. There are now in existence two central committees, each claiming duly constituted authority.

BRITAIN IS PRAISED BY COLONEL HOUSE

LONDON, November 23—(Associated Press)—Warm expressions of admiration for the war methods of Great Britain were expressed by Colonel House, head of the delegation from the United States to the council of the Allies, before his departure for Paris yesterday. In a public statement which he issued and gave to the press generally, he said:

"We have been wonderfully impressed by the remarkable system and war machinery which Great Britain has put into operation and keeps moving. It is splendid and is an example of efficiency speaking in the highest terms of the democracy of your country."

GOVERNOR RESIGNS TO ENTER SERVICE

LINCOLN, Nebraska, November 22—(Associated Press)—Governor Neville of Nebraska has resigned to get into active war service. His resignation is effective immediately upon the acceptance of the services of the Seventh regiment, National Guard, for active duty. He is colonel of the regiment.

ANTI-JAPANESE TONE CAUSE OF SUSPENSION

PEKING, November 22—(Associated Press)—For the publication of articles that are termed strongly anti-Japanese in tone and tending to rouse a spirit of antipathy toward a friendly nation, the Gazette was today ordered to suspend publication indefinitely.

ITALIAN artillerymen have brought all available guns up into the mountain fastnesses of the Alps to hold back the on-pressing Hun hordes and to save the beautiful city of Venice. This picture shows Italian soldiers drawing, pushing, dragging guns up over the rough mountain trails to points where they can be effectively brought into play against the enemy.



MANY VESSELS LOST WITHOUT ANY TRACE

LONDON, November 23—(Associated Press)—During the period of the war 122 British vessels have been reported "lost without trace," the admiralty yesterday reported in an official announcement which it made relative to ships and shipping conditions. Of these the smaller percentage disappeared in the war zone. By far the larger proportion were lost in other seas and make up the usual and frequent losses that arise from the neutral perils of the sea.

JAPAN MAY INCREASE ITS FIGHTING POWER

TOKIO, November 22—(Special to Nippo Jiji)—Plans to increase the present size of the army and navy of Japan are under way today in the imperial diet. The change in the Japanese army system by which the army is to be increased from twenty to twenty-five gundan, or corps, has already been adopted, and I. Kato, minister of the navy department, will tender a plan to the session today which, it is believed, will be approved for the addition of eight battleships, eight cruisers and eight torpedo boat destroyers.

AMBULANCE DRIVERS REQUIRED TO ENLIST

PARIS, November 22—(Associated Press)—The Paris edition of the New York Herald reports that 200 Americans who are uniformed in the ranks of the ambulance drivers have been rounded up by the American authorities, their passports taken up and the men ordered to enlist in active service or face the consequences of a return to America. Five of those registered as ambulance drivers are missing from the American roll.

Prosecution Outlines Case Against Hindu Plotters

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22—(Associated Press)—Opening the case for the government here today in the Hindu "war plot" trial, Prosecuting Attorney Preston heaped charge upon charge against Germany.

Germany, he declared, had helped to finance a widespread plot for the overthrow of British rule and had encouraged the proposed training and arming of forces in America to effect a revolution in India.

Missions composed of Hindus were sent from here, he said, "to Germany and other points in order to secure finances to aid an armed expedition. People in San Francisco sent money to Manila, carried on active recruiting campaigns, and planned to send a force to the Indian border for intensive training under officers from America."

Attorney Preston then read clippings from the Gadar, a revolutionary Hindu paper, in part as follows:

"Rise and blood will take the place of pen and ink in India. The time has come to transform India into a great happy and peaceful nation."

Ram Chandra, editor of the paper from which the clippings were taken, is a defendant in the case. It developed today that the federal government has been working on the case for two years.

Continuing his statement, Preston based the plots of the Hindus and Germans, which resulted in the voyage of the "mystery ships" Maverick and Annie Larsen on the Pacific. He

told in detail of the history of these vessels.

Eleven carloads of arms and ammunition were purchased in New York and San Diego, he said, by Capt. von Pape, the former attaché at Washington, who was afterward recalled. Thousands of dollars were transferred for the use of the German agents, \$14,000 being telegraphed to San Francisco and Los Angeles and placed at the disposal of the purchasing agent.

The transfer was arranged by men who carried currency concealed about them.

He reviewed the wanderings of the Maverick and the Annie Larsen and the failure of the alleged attempt to get the cargoes to India.

In anticipation of the arrival of the ammunition there, he said, trenches and tunnels were built at Bangkok, Siam. The Maverick at one time carried five Hindus, \$10,000 in gold and revolutionary literature, for use in stirring up rebellion.

"King George" was the password used to gain admittance for the plotters and their agents in the German consular offices in mainland United States, Honolulu, Manila, Batavia, Shanghai, Amoy, Bangkok, Nanking, Peking and Yokohama and other places where Germans participated in the conspiracy.

The affiliations between the Germans and the Hindus were so pronounced, he declared, that all a Hindu needed to do was to walk through the entrance of a consular office, give the number by which he was designated, and he could get all the money he needed.

BIG CHEMICAL WORKS IN GERMANY WRECKED

ZURICH, November 22—(Associated Press)—News has reached here that one of the largest and most important chemical works in Germany, that of the Griesheim Elektron, near Frankfurt-on-Main, was destroyed in a terrific explosion on Tuesday night.

DEBT OF HUNGARY IS MOUNTING UP RAPIDLY

BUDAPEST, November 22—(Associated Press)—Discussing the war budget in the lower house, Member Wewerkle said that the war expenditure now amounts to sixteen billions of kronas but expressed confidence in the resources of the country, to carry through the financing plans on foot.

NEW "BARRED ZONE" TO INCLUDE AZORE ISLES

AMSTERDAM, November 22—(Associated Press)—Official announcement from Berlin says that a new "barred zone" has been established, this being around the Azores island, and warning to shipping to keep out of this zone has been issued, as was done before the second campaign of "ruthlessness" was begun by the German submarines.

SHIPPING BOARD ADOPTS NEW RECRUITING PLANS

WASHINGTON, November 22—(Associated Press)—The shipping board has adopted the Howard recruiting plan in preparing to man the ships which are being commissioned in this branch of the service.

HUN HORDE IS HELD BACK IN MOUNTAINS BY BRAVE LATIN

Day is Generally Satisfactory Although Teutons Gain Small Advantages At One Or Two Points During Bloody Day

ITALIANS OUTNUMBERED THREE TO TWO BY ENEMY

Sleep In Caves Among Icicles and On Snow Banks and Only One Meal a Day Is Available But They Fight Bravely

WASHINGTON, November 23—(Associated Press)—Outnumbered three to two Italy's fourth army under General Robilant yesterday met the full shock of the enemy's great forces between the Piave and the Brenta Rivers. It was here, as on previous days that the Hun hordes put forth their most furious efforts to open a road that will lead them to Venice. Reports last night were that generally the results were highly satisfactory although at one point small progress was made by the enemy.

BLOODIEST DAY

It was a day of the bloodiest fighting of all this sanguinary conflict. Success wavered and results fluctuated throughout the day. Three times the enemy attacked using its seasoned reserves and best fitted shock troops and three times they were driven back.

The first attack, made just as day was breaking, was met bravely as the Huns surged up over the Italian fortifications. They were met by the bayonets of the Latin troops checked, wavered, fell back and retired. Then came a lull until about noon when a second attack in larger force was made. Again the Teutons reached the trenches and again they were bayoneted back and retreated. Shortly before dusk a third and more violent attack was made with the same result. In the trenches, before them and along the stretch that separates the two forces the down trodden snow is crimsoned with blood and heaped high with gory corpses. It was a day of terrible numerical losses but those of the Austro-Germans were the heaviest.

TERRIBLE PRIVATIONS

It was about Monte Fontana, Monte Secca and Monte Mellata that the heaviest fighting occurred. An eye witness who had just returned from the scene of the Monte Mellata battle last night told a story of the splendid heroism of the Italian enlisted men and officers and the terrible hardships which they are enduring without complaint.

In these mountain fastnesses where the Latin forces are holding back the greatly outnumbering forces of the enemy the soldiers sleep in caves from which icicles hang. Their blankets are stretched out on banks of snow that has blown and drifted in from without. Only one meal a day is available for them but they are determined to fight to the death to save their native land and repel the Hun invasion.